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As a winter resort few places are superior

to Indianapolis. At any rate, the number

of statesmen who are resorting here at this time

would seem to indicate as much.

WHAT'S Florida or California compared

with Indiana and its glorious climate? Did

you ever experience more delightful winter

weather? Speak quick, before it changes.

THE union of theological professors and

the formation of a national academy of theo-

logy is suggestive in these days of "com-

bines." Are we to have a theological trust?

It is quite proper for statesmen to call on

General Harrison and express their views on

men and things, but it should not disappoint

them when the President-elect fails to un-

bosom himself in like manner. Just now he

is exercising his talent as a good listener.

The amount of wisdom contained in all

those essays read before the teachers' asso-

ciation is something appalling when considered,

as it were, in bulk. Fortunately, no one in-

dividual is possessed of this combined knowl-

edge. The educational monster who can

compass it all does not exist.

It is well that justice, patient and long-

enduring, does show its teeth sometimes. In

imposing a fine of \$25 and ten days in the

work-house upon a chronic law-breaking

saloon-keeper the Mayor has, at least, shown

that the law is not a dead letter. It ought to

be made a very live one to its habitual vi-

olators. When any man or class of men band

together to defy the law, or exercise the pri-

vilege of violating it at pleasure, they should

be made to feel its penalties with the added

emphasis of outraged justice.

It costs a great deal of money to keep the

Josane Hospital at Indianapolis in operation,

and the report of the managers calls for a

further outlay of \$50,000 for repairs. The

afflicted wards of the State should be cared

for properly, and tax-payers will not grudge

the money if they have any assurance that it

is applied to the purposes intended. Under

the present management, however, there is

no such certainty. On the other hand, it is

known that dishonesty has prevailed, and that

patients have been ill-treated. Ample evi-

dence of both these facts has been given, and

the public will look with disapproval upon any

legislation which puts into the power of the

ring now in control to extend their corrupt

practices. Reform and a complete overhau-

ling of the institution should precede appropria-

tions; but the coming Democratic Legisla-

ture will doubtless reverse the programme,

and begin—and stop—with the appropria-

tions.

WOMAN suffrage has broken out in Maine,

where, strangely enough, it seems to be a

comparative novelty. Its champions are

mostly among the male population, several

distinguished citizens, among them ex-Gov.

Robie, having pronounced in its favor. Rev.

Henry Blanchard, who made the leading ad-

dress at a recent Portland meeting, was ear-

nest, but not altogether hopeful. He said: "It

is the indifference of women which causes the

greatest discouragement. But believers in

woman suffrage must not be discouraged

longer than five minutes at a time. When

they think of the great intellects who favor

their cause they may well believe it shall one

day be victorious." This will, perhaps, not

have the cheering effect it was intended to

have, for somehow the "great intellects" who

favor the cause seem to be devoting their

most arduous labors to the attainment of other

flag. In the case of Hayti the government acted with commendable promptness and satisfactory results. Porto Rico represents a much more considerable power, but the duty of the government is no less plain. It is highly probable that if the facts are as stated the Spanish government will disavow the transaction and make suitable reparation. These incidents and the Samoan affair emphasize the necessity of the United States having some powerful war vessels. It is only a question of time when we shall come in collision with some strong power; then we shall need a navy and need it badly. Not necessarily a large one, but at least two or three first-class war vessels, able to cope with anything afloat.

REPUBLICANS WILL NOT BE CREATED.
Special dispatches from Charleston, W. Va., state that the Governor has issued certificates of election to two of the Democratic candidates for Congress—Wilson and Pendleton—and that he refuses to issue certificates in the other two districts, where, upon the face of the returns, the Republican candidates were elected. Notwithstanding the frauds and manipulations at and after the election, the returns, as certified to the Secretary of State, still show the election of the Republicans. In the Chattanooga district in Tennessee, the returns give the majority to Evans, the Republican candidate, and his certificate is also withheld. In two other districts in that State the grossest frauds were perpetrated to count in the Democratic candidates. The same is true in Chalmers' and Hill's districts of Mississippi, as also in Small's district in South Carolina, and two districts in North Carolina. Yet these instances are merely samples of a job lot of cases in which, by the grossest corruption of the ballot and frauds in making returns, Democratic Governors have not hesitated to issue certificates to the Democrats. With all the frauds and counting in by election officers the House of Representatives is so close that it is sought to give a nominal majority to the Democrats by holding up the certificates of the Republican members-elect in these three districts.

The Republicans have a clear majority in the House on the face of the returns, despite all the Democratic frauds, which can only be overcome by the withholding of certificates to members-elect by Democratic Governors, aided by the manipulations of the Clerk of the House, who, being a Democrat, may be counted upon to join in the conspiracy, if the scheme can be made to work. This all looks very nice, and practicable, no doubt, to the Democratic managers. The Journal, however, ventures the prediction that it will not work. The plan of the Democrats is revolutionary. It is a manifest and direct attempt to overthrow the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box. In their calculations the Democrats have forgotten one very important factor that is essential to its success. They have forgotten that a presidential election has just been held, and that Benjamin Harrison was the successful candidate. The Republicans elected to the House, they being a majority of the body, will meet and organize the next House by the election of a Speaker and other officers, and will notify the President thereof. Should the Democrats attempt an organization, it will be for the President to decide which body he will recognize, and the prompt recognition of the legally elected body will cause a sudden collapse of the Democratic revolution.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.
The question of a compulsory school law has already engaged the attention of intelligent educators and should receive careful consideration from our legislators. Some of the States already have such a law, and there is a growing public sentiment in favor of it. State Superintendent La Follette discusses the subject briefly in his annual report and is inclined to favor a compulsory law. The school statistics show that in 1888 the enrollment of school children in the State was only 68 per cent. of the enumeration and the average daily attendance only 54 per cent. The Superintendent thinks this too favorable a showing, and that both the enrollment and the attendance are considerably below the per cent. stated. In short, he thinks the actual average attendance at school of children of school age does not exceed 25 per cent. of the enrollment, while the enrollment does not exceed 50 per cent. of the enumeration. Of course, the enumeration is not perfect. The inevitable conclusion is that a large proportion of the children of school age do not attend school more than a very small part of the period during which they ought to. This means that our free-school system, excellent and admirable as it is, is not doing its proper work in the education of the masses. It means, also, that a large number of children are growing up from year to year with little or no education, and reaching manhood and womanhood only to swell the mass of illiterates, already too large. Granted this state of things, there can be no question as to the necessity of combating and correcting it. Society cannot knowingly tolerate the growth of illiteracy. The State cannot be participant in the increase of ignorance. Universal education must go with universal suffrage. An ignorant ballot is as certainly a danger to the Republic as an intelligent ballot is its best safeguard. The people must be educated. Youth is the time to do it, and if parents neglect the duty it behooves the State to take it in hand. The State does take it in hand to the extent of taxing its citizens for the support of the schools and investing very large sums for their establishment and maintenance. Has it not an equal right to go a step further and compel the attendance of children of school age? Take the case of a rich man without children who is taxed to support public schools. He has a right to say to the State: "You compel me to pay a school tax on the ground that free and universal education is necessary to the welfare of society and the preservation of the government. I insist, then, that you make your free education universal by compelling parents to send their children to school." Indeed, every tax-payer who contributes to the support of free schools has a

right to demand of the State that it make the system effective for the education of all its youth. Every argument that justifies the State in collecting a school tax would justify it in enacting a compulsory school law.

We presume there can be no question as to the right of the State to enact such a law. The only question is as to its necessity and practicability. Its necessity seems to be almost demonstrated by the astonishingly large number of children who are growing up in ignorance. The effect of this will be far more painfully visible generation or two hence than it is now. It is a state of things that cannot and must not be allowed to continue. If there is reason to believe a compulsory school law would correct it the Legislature should lose no time in enacting such a law. The only question is as to the possibility of enforcing it. On this point there need be no serious doubt. What has been done in other ages and countries can be done now and here. The idea of compulsory education is not new. It is almost as old as civilization itself. Almost every government that has recognized the importance of education has made it compulsory. The ancient republics all did. Germany has done it for nearly two hundred years. Denmark has had a compulsory school law since 1814. Switzerland has had for many years. England, Belgium, Italy and Greece all have compulsory education. The law is not enforced with equal strictness in all these countries, and their standards of education and intelligence vary, but they all recognize the principle. Several of our States have compulsory laws. Their success depends, and always will, on the machinery for their enforcement and the strength of the public sentiment behind them. The same, however, might be said of any other law. Without these conditions no law is effective; with them any law will be. If we are not to have a compulsory school law, it behooves the State to consider what other means, if any, can be adopted to bring children into the schools, or to induce parents to place them there. The present condition and tendency cannot be allowed to continue.

TWO OLD FRIENDS.
During the war, when the military lines on both sides were closely drawn, and all lines of communication were under military control, army correspondents used to have great difficulty in getting news. Then, as now, the popular demand for news was very great, and the special correspondent was often put to his wits' end to supply it. But he was equal to the occasion, as he always is. When there was an absolute dearth of news, and other sources utterly failed, he fell back on "an intelligent contraband" and "a reliable gentleman." The intelligent contraband was a fugitive slave, who had always just reached our army lines from the other side, and was loaded down with information smoking hot from Dixie. The reliable gentleman was on the inside of administration circles at Washington, and though his name could not be mentioned without a breach of confidence, he was full of state secrets. With the aid of these two dummies, and his own vivid imagination the war correspondent could always keep the public wide awake and deeply interested.

The intelligent contraband has passed away, but the reliable gentleman is still with us. When the cruel war was over, when all became quiet on the Potomac, and Johnny went marching home to the girl he left behind him, the intelligent contraband ceased to figure as a purveyor of news and disseminator of information, but his contemporary and co-laborer of war times has survived the period that gave them birth. The reliable gentleman is now engaged in forming cabinets and framing presidential policies. He is a versatile genius, and possesses great aptitude for affairs. In war times he dealt exclusively in military news, now he is wholly occupied with civil affairs. Then it was the movement of armies and the conduct of campaigns, now it is the construction of cabinets and the shaping of administrations. The reliable gentleman is still the confidential friend of the special correspondent. Like his prototype of the war period he doesn't wish to be known, and he only gives his name to the correspondent as a guarantee of good faith. But the amount of information he possesses is wonderful, and in the matter of constructing and reconstructing cabinets he is the correspondent's mascot. The reliable gentleman is likely to become a permanent feature of American journalism. As a perennial source of news he has no rival since the days of the intelligent contraband.

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union wove a tangled web for itself when "first it practiced to deceive" by allying itself, through its national convention, with the third party, then denying that such is the case, and still visiting with severe rebuke all auxiliary societies that insist upon maintaining a non-partisan policy. Local organizations throughout the country which have endeavored to keep clear of third-party complications have found themselves in disrepute with the general managers, and in consequence many have withdrawn from the National Union. The Indianapolis Woman's News, whose editors are in entire sympathy with the legitimate work of the union, has this to say on the subject:

"It is not that the national body is right or wrong, but to maintain a consistent policy it should not only carry out its 'convictions,' but should expect its auxiliaries to do the same, and then not only say that State unions will be expected to maintain a partisan policy, but that it will be required of them. In that case no misunderstanding can arise. The Republican, Democratic, Greenback or Labor Union woman will know if she signs the constitution she commits herself to third-party prohibition. The W. C. T. U. has forty well-organized departments of work, embodying the grandest principles the world ever saw, and if in any one of these it put forth the same energy, sympathy and force as it does in its expression of unity with the third-party prohibition policy, evangelization would come and public opinion would be crystallized itself that prohibition would be the result, and the sentiment behind it would enforce it."

This is a plain statement of fact, and is in harmony with the sentiment of the most earnest and practical temperance workers. When the W. C. T. U. abandons politics and once more sets itself to its original work of promoting temperance, there will be seen a

cause for its existence in the growth of anti-saloon sentiment which, at present, it does nothing to encourage.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
Please state the majority of the popular vote in this State at the last election for Representatives and Senators. A SUBSCRIBER.
CRAWFORDVILLE, IND.

If you mean the vote by districts on Congressmen the Republican majority was 4,591.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
Please give the result of the official count in West Virginia for Governor and President. PLEASEANTVILLE, IND. CONSTANT READER.
For President, Cleveland, 79,330; Harrison, 78,491. The official vote for Governor is not known, but Goff, Republican, is elected.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SAN FRANCISCO gentleman owns a dog on whose collar he has attached the following legend: "I will not be responsible for the damage done to people who persist in discussing 'Robert Elsmere' in this dog's hearing. He can't stand anything."

A MANICURE says that finger nails have their meaning. Pink nails denote indolence; red nails, high temper; narrow nails, mischievousness; small round nails, idleness; long nails, bad health; broad nails, bashfulness, and long nails, indecision of character.

MR. GLADSTONE will pass the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth under the skies of Italy, and to-day, the birthday of the "Grand Old Man," the professors of the university at Naples will present their congratulations to him. On Christmas day Mr. Gladstone attended service at the English church at Naples.

FERDINAND SCHUMACHER, of Akron, O., is known as the Outcast King in the milling world. It is told of him that he is a Prohibitionist of such fixed opinions that when one of his mills was destroyed he distributed 20,000 bushels of scorched grain among the farmers for chicken feed, rather than sell it to distillers to be made into whisky.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, among his other multifarious duties as lawyer, cattle-grower, lecturer, telegraph director and after-dinner speaker, has undertaken to run a silver mine. He is president of a company which owns and operates a mine and quartz-mill at Silver City, N. M., and is known as "Local Tender Hill."

GENERAL BOULANGER's wife denies that she has ever deserted the conjugal roof, and says that it is her husband, and not herself who seeks divorce. Her religion, she says, forbids divorce, and she does not believe in it. But she thinks the General wants to ape Napoleon in his recent escapade, and she can never reconcile him in any other, by "putting away Josephine to marry Marie Louise."

"If I had been able to follow my own inclination," said M. Dumas, "I should have occupied myself, I do not say exclusively, but certainly to a large extent, with horses and dogs, fencing and shooting, and above all, with gymnastics. To be possessed of great muscular power was long ago my ambition, and I should have secured it, for nature has met me half way, but fate has foisted me."

MR. W. W. RICHMOND, who died at Mayville, Ky., a few days ago, was a native of King William county, Virginia; graduated at the University of Virginia, and was engaged in teaching in Kentucky. Among his pupils was General Grant. When Grant became President he tendered his old preceptor an office, which Mr. Richmond declined, saying that he would not exchange the love he lived for the highest office in the country.

A CABLE dispatch speaks of Osman Digna as "half European himself." He is a Frenchman, or of French descent, formerly a merchant at Sukkum. His name was Vincent before he abjured it, and he married one of the late Mahdi's numerous daughters. He should not be confounded with Oliver Pain, the communistic journalist, whose joining of the Arabs and subversion of the Egyptian throne induced friction between France and England.

It is not generally known, says the New York Star, that a price was once set on the head of Judge Richard O'Gorman, of the Superior Court. He was one of the leading spirits in the "Young Ireland" movement of 1848. England sent a price on his head, but he escaped to France in an open boat, and subsequently came to this country, became a member of the bar, whence he rose to the bench. He is a tall, emaciated-looking man, with a stooped, with white hair and a kindly manner.

REV. DR. A. E. DUNNING, of Boston, tells this story: He was visiting his home in Maine, and an old fellow-townsmen began a theological discussion with him. "Parson," said he, "the Bible says that the Lord made the world in six days. Do you believe it?" "Yes," "Now, do you think the Lord finished the whole thing up in the time?" "Yes," "Well, all I can say is that He could have put in one more day to mightily good advantage right here in this town."

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, who is said to be engaged to Princess Helene d'Orleans, is more than twice that woman's age. He is an admiral, and is a good officer. He is tall, bulky and bald, abrupt in manner and coarse in speech. It would not require a very deep search to reveal his Tartar nature. He visited this country some years ago and was much petted and coddled by indiscriminating tourists who amused his friends by telling scandalous and contemptuous tales of the people who entertained him.

JANE COBLEN, the daughter of the famous Richard Cobden, of England, says that the Women's Liberal Associations of England number more than 16,000 members, and have become a powerful influence. Miss Cobden and her associates are now engaged in a campaign to secure the admission of women to the Liberal Association convention, and Miss Cobden was put on its executive committee. The radicals are anxious to utilize the influence of the women's Liberal organizations, and are inviting them to join forces, so that unitedly they may defeat the Conservative element in politics.

A BRUSSELS writer in *Weser-Zeitung* tells a romantic story to account for the wanderings of Henry M. Stanley. It is said he fell in love, in his forty-fourth year, with a young English lady. The hero who faced such stupendous difficulties was too modest or shy to tell her of his love, but confided it to her brother, requesting him to be his mediator. The English lady refused to take the initiative, she would neither decline nor accept the lover who had not courage to "speak for himself," but promised to think over the problem. While she was thinking came the call to Stanley to march off to Africa for the liberation of Emin. His old love for Africa revived, and he left the English Calypso deliberating.

M. VICTORIN SANDOZ, the eminent French novelist and dramatist, from a letter he has just written to the Gaulois, is evidently a believer in such phenomena as come under the names of magnetism, hypnosis, second sight, and the rest—phenomena which, he says, he has watched with curiosity for over forty years, but which were in his youth ridiculed by men of science, who regarded experiments of this kind as tricks and jugglery, only fit to provoke merriment. Facts, however, that were formerly denied are now generally accepted, and scarcely a day passes, M. Sandoz observes, without some young savant coming forward to reveal things with which he was familiar before the young savant was born.

"Some years ago," writes John G. Whittier to a friend, "I destroyed a large collection of letters I had received, not from any regard for my own reputation, but from the fear that if they fell into the hands of publicity might be injurious or unpleasant to the writers or their friends. They covered much of the anti-slavery period and the war of the rebellion, and many of them were strictly private and confidential. I was not able at the time to look over the MS., and thought it safest to make a bonfire of it all. I have always regarded a private and confidential letter as sacred and its publicity in any shape a shameful breach of trust, unless authorized by the writer. I only wish my own letters to thousands of correspondents may be as carefully disposed of."

It was long ago said of Mr. George W. Childs, the publisher of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, that he was "the two Cheeryble brothers rolled into one," but he probably might be more accurately described as the Santa Claus of the newspaper world. On this last Christmas day Mr. Childs, it is said, distributed among the editors, reporters, correspondents, clerks, compositors, pressmen and other employees of the *Ledger* nearly \$40,000. When it is considered that the salaries and wages paid by Mr. Childs to his employees are not less than \$1,000,000 a year, it will be recognized that all who are associated with him in his work have good cause to be satisfied with their employer in

a pecuniary way. It is said by him, however, that they have even greater cause for satisfaction with him because of his daily consideration for them than because of his annual Christmas bounty.

A VERY charitable little body is the Princess Maud of Wales. Her mother makes her an allowance, a considerable part of which she spends in charity, but there are so many appeals to her sympathy that her little fund is entirely inadequate to meet them, so she has hit upon a method of replenishing her exhausted store. She makes a habit of gathering up all the peacock feathers that are dropped by the great flock of peacocks at Sandringham, and these she wears into fans and fire-crackers to be sold at charity fairs. The fact that they were made by a princess, and also that they are very prettily and tastefully done, gives them a considerable value and she reaps from them a nice little sum for her pet pensioners.—Boston Advertiser.

A THE Princess of Wales preserves her good looks in a most astonishing way, considering her age. She will be forty-four years old on the first of next December, but in the shaded light of the opera-box or when arrayed in full court dress (a toilet which she wears with increasing grace), she does not look a day over thirty. It seems incredible that the lovely lady can be the mother of her two tall sons, to say nothing of the two plain girls, her eldest daughters, with whom she is seen in public. Her husband, Prince Albert Victor, looks a good deal like her, but it is a resemblance of caricature. His countenance reproduces that of his mother, with the added element of heaviness and stupidity. Only one of his three sisters is pretty, and that is the youngest, the Princess Maud. The real beauty of the family is the second son, Prince George, who is a fresh-complexioned, blonde-haired young fellow, a typical English youth, full of gaiety and sprightliness, but taking more after his father's family than after his mother's. The English nation has always idolized the Princess of Wales on account of her fair face and winning manners.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

ALL roads, it used to be said, lead to Rome. In American politics to-day it may be said with entire truth that the accomplishment of every legitimate and beneficial reform in our government is to be aided by the reduction of the tariff system within the narrowest possible limits.—New York Times.

We want the Republican leaders and statesmen all in the harness—those in the Senate and House, those in the Cabinet, those in the field, or some of them, in the Cabinet. That is not good generalship which strengthens one wing of the party at the cost of neutralizing or weakening any other wing.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

CIVIL-SERVICE reform does not avail in this country to keep politicians of the worst sort out of office, nor to render public servants more zealous to serve the public with efficiency or fidelity, if what has been called reform by the present administration and the professional reformers is taken as the test.—New York Tribune.

TAKING the verdict of Nov. 6 as an indication, we should say the first thing to do—and it is a work in which Democrats should engage as well as Republicans—is to reduce the surplus. Compromise or no compromise, we are confronted by a financial condition vastly more imperative in its demand for treatment than any economic theory.—New York Sun.

THE war was done with the immense corruption fund which was raised to re-elect Mr. Cleveland. If this question can ever be brought before a federal grand jury it will not require Republican partisanship in its court or the prosecutor to prove the substantial truth of the charges. The affair has as just been witnessed in the collapse of the Democratic case against Dudley, at Indianapolis.—Boston Advertiser.

How to make labor honorable and education practical, and endow human life with capacity for excellence in such branches as it can best fill—these should be the end of education and the object of our schools. How nearly we are coming to filling these ends and accomplishing the best good they are capable of, is a question of paramount importance and of the greatest interest to all right-minded people.—Portland Oregonian.

IF the prohibition party, instead of wasting its strength in quadrennial attempts to elect a President, who would be of no use to them after his term, would direct its energies to the work of the party which has always supported the cause of temperance and morality, it would accomplish much more for the regeneration of the world from the cause of drunkenness, for vice and adherents and make friends where it now excites antagonism.—San Francisco Chronicle.

IF the Southern States will impose the educational test, they also make the education of providing free schools for the education of voters, the proposed reform in the South will be practically without objection. But the education of the masses, public or private, can only become educated will be simply a continuation of the mockery by which the black man of the South has so long had the rights of citizenship withheld from the privilege of using them.—Iowa State Register.

THE party in possession of the government, with the power and responsibility, cannot, until human nature is a good deal changed, put the work of the government in the hands of those opposed to it. It is not merely that the party in power would suffer, but that the public interests would suffer. It needs no argument to show that no business, public or private, can be successful with the subordinate instinctively opposed to the head and anxious to discredit and outwit it.—New York Press.

THE men of the South who are interested in her new and growing industries have been saying, if we may believe their assertions, for an issue on which they might break away from the slavery and free trade issue. That was said this year, but their courage was not yet up to the sticking point. The result is a solid South again. But a practically solid North has saved the day. The South, the solid South, and the few of Southerners are turned to Indianapolis in great numbers.—New York Graphic.

UNLESS the prestige of the United States in the Pacific is maintained, and the intention of the government to establish a naval base at Hawaii is maintained, there will be nothing to prevent Germany, in furtherance of her "colonial policy," from gradually absorbing all the little island communities which have been so far managed to preserve their independence. If she is suffered to appropriate Samoa, why should she spare Hawaii? Having frightened England into submission to her desire, she will then resist her cupidity if the United States abandon the field.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE rapid growth and material increase of the South since the census of 1850—under the protective system, which has encouraged and stimulated her every industrial interest—cannot fail to strengthen the protection sentiment of the new industrial South. The men who are facing the future instead of the past are the ones who are making this pleasant history, and while the misdeeds are whining and groaning under the weight and oppression of their own past, the young life and energy of the men of the South are driving ahead, full of hope and determination.—Detroit Tribune.

Advice to the Uacco-Guild.

Boston Transcript.

The Methodist Episcopal clergymen of Columbus, O., have been expressing their joy that a Christian man like General Harrison has been elected to the presidency, but they protest against the proposed expenditure of \$100,000 for the purpose of imitating these follies and perpetuating that relic of barbarism, the inaugural ball, on the occasion of his inauguration. Our Methodist Episcopal brethren should express their vision. A good many Christian people do not believe dancing un-Christian, and know that it can be defended from Scripture. Their Christianity is clear and embraces a liberal enjoyment of all the gifts and graces Providence bestows. They may doubt about the propriety of grab-bags and raffish at church fairs, and question the beneficial influence of talking, even if conducted with the most approved sobriety of mind; but they have no scruples about joining a well-dressed collection of men and women met to have a few pleasant hours of dancing. The progressive theology of to-day recognizes this social fact as one not to be deplored when existing under proper restraints.

A Crematory and a Cemetery.

Philadelphia Times.